

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1917

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1918







*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,  
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,  
*Minister of Labour.*



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## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1917

To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

The world war has continued to affect many aspects of departmental work, especially in so far as concerns its connection with industrial disputes and the collection of information as to food prices, wages, etc. The return for the year as to the number of disputes, time losses, etc., is less satisfactory than that for the preceding year, which was the lowest on the departmental record, but shows, none the less, the comparative absence in Canada of the industrial unrest which was markedly prevalent during the few years immediately preceding the war, and which has persisted in many countries. The increasing cost of living continued to be a main ground of argument for increased wages, and judging by the relative rarity of prolonged or disastrous strikes the point has been freely conceded. Numerous wage increases have been made by employers voluntarily, and in other cases adjustments have been effected after entirely amicable negotiations. Officers of the department have been able in many cases to assist the parties in reaching a conclusion in these difficult matters, sometimes by correspondence and at other times by personal mediation. A chapter of the report gives some particulars on this point.

About the usual proportion of disputes have been dealt with under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the registrar's report of proceedings under this statute appearing as usual as an appendix to the annual report.

The reports issued annually by the department on (1) Prices, and (2) Labour Organization in Canada, have appeared during the year.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published from month to month. While there has been no marked departure from the lines followed in the past, certain natural developments and improvements have been suggested and are indicated in a chapter devoted to the publication.

The Combines Investigation Act is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, but there have been during the year no proceedings under its provisions. The aim of this statute, it will be remembered, is to prevent undue enhancement of prices.

The rapid rise in cost of certain lines of food and other necessities of life caused the enactment, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the War Measures Act, of an Order in Council intended to permit effective action where a price appeared to be unreasonably high, or to deal with other aspects of the situation in any way distressing to the public, and the Order in Council has been administered during the year under the minister's authority.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
Ottawa.



## I. CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

Much work is done by officers of the department by way of conciliation with respect to disputes of which word reaches the Minister or information is otherwise received, and the efforts thus made are frequently effective in preventing a threatened strike or, where a strike has actually occurred, in bringing the strike to a conclusion. This duty falls most frequently to officers who make it their special work, but on several occasions valuable assistance has been also rendered by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* at industrial centres where the services of a special officer have not been available. There are at present five officers whose time is specially given to the work of conciliation, and who have become specially effective in the territories in which they are best known and in the industries with which they have been brought chiefly into contact. The officers in question are as follows: Mr. J. D. McNiven, who since 1911 has been stationed at Vancouver; Mr. F. W. Harrison, who since 1916 has been stationed at Calgary; Mr. T. Bertrand, who was appointed shortly after the close of the fiscal year, and who resides in Montreal; and Messrs. W. D. Killins and E. N. Compton, who are resident at Ottawa. Mr. McNiven's territory embraces the province of British Columbia, including the island of Vancouver. Mr. Harrison, at Calgary, is required to keep in touch, so far as possible, with the Prairie Provinces; a former officer, Mr. H. S. Hood, was resident in Winnipeg, but he having resigned no officer has been for the present appointed for that district, and Mr. Harrison may be called upon to come so far east as Winnipeg. Mr. Bertrand, established at Montreal, works chiefly in the province of Quebec, and may be called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces. Messrs. Killins and Compton, stationed at Ottawa, are sent to such places as may require their presence, but their activities are largely in Ontario, other duties occupying that portion of their time spent at Ottawa. The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* who have during the year rendered assistance in conciliation work are the following: Miss Marion Findlay, Toronto; Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur; Mr. John Moffatt, Sydney; Mr. Hugh Sweeney, Hamilton; and Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, St. Thomas.

There is no advantage in setting forth the details of the numerous disputes which come before the department in the course of a year, and where strikes are prevented. Where strikes are not prevented the disputes are reported in the strikes record. Where the dispute comes within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the strike is averted by procedure under that statute, the statement of the case appears in the record of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. In many of the disputes where a settlement is secured by conciliation, and no strike takes place, the advantage lies, as a rule, in giving the matter as little publicity as possible, as a result of which the best work achieved in this direction often becomes known only to the chief representatives of the disputants themselves and to the Minister. In the appended lists are enumerated the disputes in which mediation work was done during the year, together with the briefest intimation of the nature of the dispute and the result of intervention:—

(1) The Acadia Coal Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S. Men had gone on strike on wage question. They returned to work and called for Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, by which means the dispute was definitely arranged.

(2) Halifax Graving Dock, Halifax, N.S., and machinists. Wages demand; compromise effected.



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(3) Halifax, boilermaking industry. Demand for wage increase; compromise effected.

(4) Welland Ship Canal at Thorold, Ontario. Strike of operating engineers threatened; agreement effected between the contractor and union officials.

(5) Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Dispute concerning alleged unfair dismissal of union officer, also as to wages and hours of work; wages increase conceded and other matters arranged.

(6) Ross Rifle Factory, Quebec City. Dispute concerning wage reductions and alleged unfair replacement of men by women; satisfactory arrangement effected.

(7) Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Quebec City. Alleged discrimination against union members and misinterpretation of award made under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; adjustment effected.

(8) Buckley-Drouin Company and William Scully, Limited, clothing manufacturers, Montreal. Alleged subcontracting of government work infringing contract governing same; infringements of contract apparently unintentional and trouble adjusted.

(9) Grand Trunk Railway Shops, Stratford, Ontario. Strike threatened over alleged discrimination against union employees in staff reduction; matter arranged amicably.

(10) Dominion Coal Company Collieries, Cape Breton. Strike in No. 1 Mine, Dominion. Two unions in existence. Men returned to work and application made by each union for Board of Conciliation. Unions concerned not being in agreement Royal Commission appointed and dispute satisfactorily arranged.

(11) Confederation Construction Company, Welland Canal. Demand for new schedule with increased wages, strike being threatened; dispute arranged without cessation of work.

(12) Welland Ship Canal, Thorold. Sudden strike of labourers for increased wages. Work shortly resumed at former wage.

(13) Dominion Coal Company, St. John, N.B. Threatened strike on part of coal handlers; wages dispute; matters amicably arranged.

(14) John Inglis Company, Limited, Toronto. Complaints against arbitrary action on part of new superintendent, also wage dispute; short strike occurred; wage increase granted and other grievances adjusted.

(15) Peterborough, munitions factory. Question of overtime and hours, employees claiming a lockout; difficulties adjusted after a strike of two days.

(16) Halifax Ocean Terminals. Various wage difficulties with contractors adjusted and strike prevented.

(17) Simpson Knitting Mills, Toronto. Dispute growing out of misunderstanding *re* alterations which required temporary suspension of work; difficulties satisfactorily adjusted.

(18) Canada Steel Foundry, Limited, Welland, Ontario. Alleged unfair discharge of union officials and question of overtime pay; compromise effected.

(19) Dominion Transport Company and Shedden Forwarding Company, Montreal. Demand for wage increase; employees on strike for two weeks when compromise effected.

(20) Aetna Chemical Company and Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company, Drummondville, P.Q. Dispute regarding wages; adjustment effected.

(21) John W. Peck Factory, Montreal. Wages dispute resulting in strike lasting two weeks, when agreement reached by negotiations.

(22) Newcastle, N.B., and neighbouring places. Lumber loaders on strike for higher wages; wage increase granted and dispute ended.

(23) Thetford Mines, P.Q. Dispute as to wages and working conditions between various asbestos mining operators and employees, the dispute including



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also alleged unfair use of enemy alien labour; application for Board of Conciliation, but machinery of statute not applicable because the several employers not in concert; men on strike for between two and three weeks; inquiry made under Royal Commission, which arranged satisfactory working agreement.

(24) Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. Dispute as to wages; application made for Board of Conciliation but dispute adjusted by negotiations.

(25) Grain Elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. Many elevator operators concerned; question of wages and conditions of work; men on strike for few days when working arrangement effected.

(26) Railway Cartage Companies and teamsters, Winnipeg. Dispute regarding wages; men on strike for few days when wage concessions made and dispute ended.

(27) National Transcontinental Railway, Transcona, Manitoba. Machinists on strike because of dispute growing out of alleged unfair employment of improvers to do machinists' work, compromise effected and dispute ended after week's strike.

(28) Pulp and Paper Company, Fort Frances, Ontario. Dispute as to wages and hours; employees on strike for a week when adjustment effected.

(29) Port Arthur Examining Warehouse contract. Wage claims against contractor satisfactorily adjusted.

(30) Canadian Pacific freight truckers, Calgary, Alberta. Wages dispute; employees on strike for few days when agreement effected.

(31) Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. Dispute with train employees as to wage rates and working rules. Application made for Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act but dispute adjusted by mediation.

(32) American Bank Note Company, Ottawa. Wages and conditions of work; employees in press-room specially concerned; satisfactory working arrangements effected.

(33) Northern Power Company, Edmonton, Alberta. Dispute as to annual leave of certain employees; matter arranged without cessation of work.

(34) Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works, Moosejaw. Dispute as to alleged unfair use of unskilled labour to do skilled work; adjustment effected.

(35) Electric Railway Company, Moosejaw. Dispute as to wages and working conditions; matter referred later to Board of Conciliation; no cessation of work.

(36) Buckeye Machine Company, Limited, Calgary, Alberta. Demand for signed agreement and alleged improper use of specialists on machine work; a strike which lasted ten days, when agreement effected.

(37) Electric Railway, Edmonton, Alberta. Dispute regarding union recognition, also terms of new schedule; application for Conciliation Board made but working agreement effected by mediation.

(38) New Westminster, B.C. Electrical workers employed by city went on strike for new agreement; municipality refused compromise.

(39) Vancouver dairies. Drivers on strike because of dispute as to working conditions; drivers' places filled and strike proved ineffective.

(40) Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company. Mechanics at Victoria, B.C., demanded new wage schedule; agreement reached by negotiations.

(41) Yarrows, Limited, and boilermakers and iron shipbuilders employed in the shipyard at Esquimalt, B.C. Dispute as to wages and hours; succession of strikes, which extended to Navy Yard and several machine shops and which lasted over three weeks; employees' demands conceded.

(42) Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and metal miners at Trail and Rossland, B.C. Dispute as to wages and genera



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working conditions; application made by miners at each point for Board of Conciliation and Investigation but dispute adjusted by negotiations; no cessation of work.

(43) British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and linemen, etc. Dispute concerning wage schedule and working conditions, resulting in strike which lasted about four weeks; sympathetic strike threatened by street railway men, who also made certain demands; both disputes satisfactorily adjusted.

(44) British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and electrical workers. Agreement effected between company and union officials.

(45) Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, at South Wellington, B.C. Wages dispute; men on strike for few days when wage concessions made.

(46) J. Leckie Company, Limited, boot and shoe manufacturers, Vancouver, B.C., and employees working on small government contracts. Dispute as to wages; agreement effected after week's strike.

(47) Navy Yard, Esquimalt, B.C. Demand by machinists for higher wages, strike being threatened; wage increase granted.

(48) Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada and wireless operators on Pacific Coast steamship service. Dispute as to wages and living conditions; matter referred finally to Board of Conciliation and Investigation; no cessation of work.

(49) Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited. Miners at Extension and Cumberland, B.C., demanded wage increase; compromise effected.

(50) Victoria dock works and cement workers. Alleged discrimination against certain employees; matter amicably adjusted.

(51) Coal miners in Crow's Nest Pass region demanded wages in excess of those named in unexpired agreement. Some cessation of work occurred but efforts of departmental officers assisted largely in lessening the area and duration of the disagreement.

(52) Machinists, toolmakers, etc., employed in Toronto and Hamilton, largely on munitions work, demanded improved conditions as to wages and hours. Departmental officers assisted in effecting working agreements in some cases and, later, an investigation was made by a Royal Commission. Machinists and toolmakers in Hamilton were on strike for some months.



## II. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 5,001, the total paid circulation on the 31st March, 1917, being 6,124. All subscriptions were promptly entered, and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month, and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year. In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ended March 31, 1917, 3,431 letters were received and acknowledged, 2,579 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 285 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 567 to other matters. For the same period, 8,728 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions, and other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*; 928 parcels were also forwarded from the branch. During the fiscal year 1916-17, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 11,909 copies, of which 6,344 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,565 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The circulation of the *Gazette* at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:—Annual Subscriptions, 6,124; Free and Exchanged Distribution, 5,634.

The following summary shows, by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year: Nova Scotia, 697; New Brunswick, 280; Prince Edward Island, 48; Quebec, 1,694; Ontario, 2,173; Manitoba, 299; Saskatchewan, 198; Alberta, 258; British Columbia, 317; The British Empire (other than Canada) 58; Foreign Countries, 102; Total, 6,124.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the Governments, both federal and provincial, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers, and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department.

*Revenue.*—The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents. The receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1916-17 shows a net revenue of \$996.80.



### III. THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH.

The Fair Wages branch of the department has to do with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, "to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900," by the insertion of the following clauses in all government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.

2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are



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the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of . . . . ., and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the year for insertion in government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, work of this nature for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared during the year was sixty-eight, being the smallest number prepared in any year since 1901-2. The sixty-eight schedules referred to were divided among the different departments of the government as follows: Public Works, 28; Railways and Canals, 14; Militia and Defence, 8; Interior, 9; Naval Service, 7; Marine and Fisheries, 1; and Indian Affairs, 1.

Fair wage conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.



TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1916-17, also during previous years, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—TABLE showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1916-17.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon	Total.
Public Works. . . . .	3	3	1	5	10		4	2		28
Railways and Canals. . . . .	1	2	1	6	2	2				14
Militia and Defence . . . . .				1	7					8
Naval Service. . . . .	3			1	1			2		7
Indian Affairs. . . . .				1						1
Marine and Fisheries . . . . .					1					1
Interior . . . . .							7	2		9
Total.....	7	5	2	14	21	2	11	6		68

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES 1900-1917.—SCHEDULES prepared covering period from July 1900, to March, 1917, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Total.
Public Works . . . . .	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	155	84	28	1,773
Railways and Canals. . . . .		1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	25	11	14	1,156
Marine and Fisheries. . . . .		17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	36	17	1	319
Other Departments. . . . .					2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	34	10	25	318
Total... . . . .	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	250	122	68	3,566



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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS, 1916-17.—LISTS of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1916-17.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 7,137 32
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	1,264 30
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	10,266 23
Making and repairing post office scales.....	485 75
Supplying mail bags.....	36,723 90
Repairing mail bags.....	36,370 24
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings. . . . .	56,212 78
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes..	3,303 20
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	813 83
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	73,006 41
Repairing, lettering and numbering parcel post hampers.....	275 95
Total	\$ 225,859 91



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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which schedule published.
Boarding house, Dominion Govt. Forestry Farm.	Sutherland, Sask.	May 4, '16	June 24, 1916	\$3,665 00	Vol. XVI 1501
Customs examining warehouse, Front St.	Toronto, Ont.	" 9, '16	No contract.		
Riding school, Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	" 15, '16	July 24, 1916	\$29,000 00 Additional concrete \$8 per cu. yd. additional facing \$10 per cu. yd.	XVI 1501
Wharf and warehouse	Gagetown, N.B.	" 16, '16	No contract		
Improvements to, and completion of protection dyke	Napierville, Que.	June 16, '16	No contract		
Drill hall.....	Calgary, Alta.	" 16, '16	September 29, 1916	\$282,051 45 Additional concrete, \$9 25 per cu. yd.	
Parliament Buildings	Ottawa, Ont.	" 20, '16	September 29, 1916	9% up to \$4,000,000 7% further \$1,000,000. No commission above \$5,000,000	XVI 1773
Extension to wharf (cribwork)	Chandler, Que.	" 23, '16	No contract.	\$9,474 00	XVI 1659
Barn, Experimental Farm	Lennoxville, Que.	" 27, '16	September 24, 1916	Additional work unit prices. Schedule prices.	
Reconstruction of East pier, (pile, crib and concrete)	Pt. Stanley, Ont.	July 14, '16	November 2, 1916		
" " " "	Pt. Burwell, Ont.	" 14, '16	No contract		
Fire proofing, etc., of upper storey of East Block, Parliament Buildings	Ottawa, Ont.	" 21, '16	"		
3rd section of jetty at mouth of Fraser River	Steveston, B.C.	" 24, '16	"		
Extension to breakwater (cribwork)...	Short Beach, N.S.	" 31, '16	"		
Extension to West breakwater, (pile, crib and concrete)	Pt. Stanley, Ont.	Aug. 3, '16	November 2, 1916	Schedule prices	XVI 1864
Flax building at Central Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont.	" 8, '16	October 19, 1916	\$9,895 00	XVI 1771
Breakwater (cribwork)...	Cape Dauphin, N.S.	" 9, '16	No contract.		
Breakwater, (pile and cribwork)...	Bay Fortune, P.E.I.	" 12, '16	"		
Stable for R.N.W. Mounted Police	Calgary, Alta.	" 21, '16	"		
Breakwater (cribwork)	Nault's Point, N.S.	" 21, '16	"		
Reconstruction of West pier (crib and concrete)	Pt. Dover, Ont.	" 21, '16	"		
Public building (wood and concrete foundation)	Ashcroft, B.C.	" 31, '16	October 30, 1916	\$9,757 00 Excavation \$1 per cu. yd.; concrete foundation walls, including forms, \$12 per cu. yd.	XVI 1861
Railway bridge over sluiceway, St. Charles River	Quebec, Que.	Sept. 21, '16	No contract.		
Wooden shed	St. John, N.B.	" 21, '16	"		



Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department.	Date of contract	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which schedule published.
Shed in rear of Postal Station "A"	Montreal, Que	Sept. 21, '16	January 11, 1917	\$7,490 00	Vol. XVII 165
Public building.	Sydenham, Ont	Oct. 2, '16	No contract.	Excavation, \$1.30 per cu. yd., concrete foundation, including forms, \$8.50 per cu. yd.	
3rd section of North jetty and 1st section of South jetty at mouth of Fraser River	Three Rivers, Que	Nov. 10, '16	February 22, 1917	\$87,500 00	NXVII 233
	Steveston, B.C.	Dec. 28, '16	No contract.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Small stucco building on Indian Reserve	Caughnawaga, Que	June 15, '16	No contract.
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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Building trades	Ottawa, Ont	Apr. 12, '16	No contract.	\$12,010 00
Construction of camp near	Barriefield Camp, Kingston Dist., Ont	May 8, '16	May 8, 1916	Cost plus percent- age basis.
Construction of cartridge factory	Angus, Ont	18, '16	April 22, 1916	Cost plus percent- age basis.
Building trades	Lindsay, Ont	" 18, '16	April 26, 1916	\$16,500 00
"	Quebec, Que	June 7, '16	June 27, 1916	
"	Ottawa, Ont	July 5, '16	No contract.	
"	Toronto, Ont	Mar. 15, '17	"	
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 21, '17	"	



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Interior, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work at Revelstoke Park	Revelstoke, B.C.	May	8, '16	No contract.	
" " Yoho and Glacier Parks	Field, B.C.	"	8, '16	"	
" " Rocky Mountain Park	Banff, Alta.	"	28, '16	"	
" " Jasper Park	Jasper, Alta.	Oct.	6, '16	"	
" " Buffalo Park	Wainwright, Alta.	"	6, '16	"	
" " Elk Island Park	Lamont, Alta.	"	6, '16	"	
" " Waterton Park	Waterton, Alta.	"	6, '16	"	
Farm labourers' rates, Buffalo Park	Wainwright, Alta.	Nov.	6, '16	"	
" " Elk Island Park	Lamont, Alta.	"	6, '16	"	

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain trades	Halifax, N.S.	May	17, '16	No contract.	
Fish hatchery	Kingsville, Ont.	June	6, '16	June 30, 1916	\$11,560 00
Base for crane at H. M. C. dockyard	Halifax, N.S.	Aug.	19, '16	September 19, 1916	\$1,540 00
Various trades, dockyard	Esquimalt, B.C.	Sept.	11, '16	No contract	
Alterations and additions to the Naval College	Halifax, N.S.	Oct.	27, '16	November 10, 1916	\$12,745 00
Workshop for Radiotelegraph branch	Esquimalt, B.C.	Feb.	1, '17	No contract.	
Six steel screw trawlers, for Canadian Govt	Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont.	Feb.	12, '17	February 27, 1916	Time and percent- age basis.

XVI 1658

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Construction under subsidy of a branch line from a point on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway through Grand Prairie District, Alberta, for a distance of sixty miles		June	27, '16	July 12, 1916.		XVI 1502
Manufacture and erection of the steel superstructure and timber floor of the Kettle Rapids Bridge on the Hudson Bay Railway at the crossing of the Nelson River, 332 miles from LePas, Manitoba		"	28, '16	July 14, 1916	Schedule rates...	XVI 1502
Erection of a station, water tank, engine house, transfer platform, standpipe, pit, ash pit and turntable foundations, for the car ferry terminal at	Carleton Point, P.E.I.	July	3, '16	August 1, 1916	Schedule rates	XVI 1586
Repairs to Southerly end of elevator mooring dock	Pt. Colborne, Ont.	Aug.	4, '16	August 22, 1916	"	XVI 1586
Erection of Ragged Rapids bridge on line of C.N.R.	Trent Canal, Ont.	"	31, '16	September 9, 1916	New span \$19,600 Old span, \$3,500	
Three water tanks on Dartmouth to Deans Branch of T.C.R.	East Lawrencetown, Meaghers Grant, and Upper Musquodoboit, N.S.	Sept.	1, '16	November 15, 1916	Bulk sum price, \$2,574 each, schedule rates for backfill foundation, excavation and concrete.	XVI 1866







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FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

Attention was given by the Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour during the year to a number of complaints of non-observance of fair wages conditions on government contracts. These complaints related mainly to wages, hours, and conditions of employment. Some of them were disposed of by correspondence; in most cases, however, investigation by one of the fair wages officers of the department was necessary to establish the facts. Where the complaints proved, on inquiry, to be well founded, steps were taken by the Department of Labour looking to the enforcement of the contract conditions. The investigations by the fair wages officers included a number of very important works in course of construction at various points throughout the Dominion, among which might be mentioned the ocean terminals dock at Halifax, harbour improvements at Toronto, wharves and ocean piers at Victoria, government elevators at Calgary and Vancouver, customs house at Ottawa, and the centre block of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. In a few cases complaints came from employees under the direct control of some branch of the government service, and at the request of the department concerned an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, whose report was transmitted to the officials having authority in the matter. The details of these complaints are given in the table published herewith.

In addition to the foregoing, a number of inspections were made of many factories both in Eastern and Western Canada in which munitions and military supplies were being manufactured, and an effort was made to co-operate as far as possible with the Imperial authorities in securing due observance of the labour conditions embodied in military contracts.



TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
June 1, '15 Jan. 12, '16 Feb. 4, '16	Burlington, Ont. ... Revetment wall.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of current rate to foreman in charge of derricks and scows; and non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to carpenters and labourers.	Investigation was made by a fair wages officer, who reported that he had been unable to examine the contractor's books. The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works, and a sum sufficient to cover the claims was withheld from the contract price.
Mar. 22, '16	Calgary, Alberta. ... Government elevator.	T r a d e and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to a watchman.	At the time this complaint was made the contract had been completed and the firm of contractors was dissolved. It was found, however, that the wage paid was not unduly low.
Mar. 23, '16 April 20, '16	Montreal-Hawkesbury. ... Construction of Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-acceptance of sub-contractor's cheques by bank.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Railways and Canals. Cheques in settlement were issued by the general contractor and forwarded by the Department of Labour to the claimants.
Mar. ... '16 Mar. 25, '16 May 16, '16 May 29, '16 June 1, '16 June 8, '16 Oct. 27, '16	Vancouver, B.C. ... Government elevator.	T r a d e and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of current rate to watchmen; and non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to painters, sheet metal worker, electrician, and electrician's helper.	Investigations by a fair wages officer resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of the several claims.
Mar. ... '16 May ... '16 June ... '16	Ottawa, Ont. ... Customs house.	Public Works ...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to plasterers' labourers; also that tuck pointing was not being done by masons.	Investigation by a fair wages officer resulted in an adjustment of the wage claims with the exception of one which was reported as not well-founded. The matter of tuck pointing was taken up with the Department of Public Works and adjusted in conformity with the local custom.
April 4, '16 May 22, '16 Nov. ... '16 Nov. 28, '16 Jan. 31, '17 Feb. 12, '17	Victoria, B.C. ... Wharf and ocean piers.	Public Works ...	Alleged unequal division of work between shifts of cement workers; non-payment of current rate to steel workers; non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to tug boat captain, carpenters, and labourers; wages of deck hands; excessive hours of labour; Sunday work; and system of holding back pay.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works. As the result of investigations by a fair wages officer the cement workers' complaint was adjusted, the labourers' claims were settled, the steel workers' rate was increased to the union rate but claims for arrears were not allowed as the men, when hired, had little or no experience. It was found that the deck hands were receiving fair wages. Recommendations were made for the settlement of other claims but at the close of the fiscal year these matters had not been disposed of.
April 14, '16 May 4, '16 May 25, '16 Aug. 14, '16 Sept. 18, '16 Jan. 22, '17	Halifax, N.S. ... Ocean terminals dock.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged operations of locomotives by unqualified men and under-manning of same; non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to carpenters and iron worker; improper classification of carpenter as labourer; and excessive hours of labour of firemen.	As the terminals road crossed the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax the complaint regarding the operation of locomotives was referred to the management of the Canadian Government Railways. Inquiry showed that the locomotives were not undermanned but that unqualified men had been employed in cases of emergency. It was stated that in future this would not be done. Investigation by a fair wages officer resulted in a settlement of the carpenters' claims. The complaints of the iron worker and the firemen were reported to be not well-founded.
May 6, '16	Toronto, Ont. ... Harbour improvements.	Public Works ...	Alleged excessive hours of labour and non-payment of overtime rate to carpenters.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works and a settlement of the claims was made.
June 24, '16	Triple Island, B.C. ... Lighthouse.	M a r i n e and Fisheries.	That rates and hours specified for carpenters in the fair wages schedule were not those current in the district.	Investigation showed that the rates and hours were those prevailing at the time the schedule was prepared.



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May.	18, '16	Welland Canal.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of engineers for work performed on engines outside of regular working hours; non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to carpenters, foremen and dredge engineers; non-payment of wages to a number of workmen; and classification of men working on electric and steam pumps and cement mixers.	Investigations by fair wages officers and correspondence resulted in a number of wage claims being adjusted, others were found to be not well-founded. An agreement was entered into between the contractors for section No. 3 and the steam and operating engineers. The complaint re non-payment of wages to certain workmen was not substantiated. It was decided to leave the classification of the men working on electric and steam pumps and cement mixers in abeyance as the work was closing down. Assistance was given in connection with an agreement entered into between the contractors for section No. 3 and the machinists, and in connection also with a strike of labourers. Settlements were reported of a number of claims which had been investigated during the previous year.
Sept. Nov. Jan.	6, '16 16, '16 17, '17	Ottawa, Ont. Parliament Buildings.	Public Works.	Regarding requests of stonecutters, tool smiths and teamsters for increased wages; also dismissal of a stonecutter.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works, and an investigation was made by the Department of Labour. A satisfactory arrangement as to wages was reached, and the dismissed stonecutter was re-employed.
Oct.	3, '16	Toronto, Ont. Refitting Exhibition Building for military use.	Militia and Defence.	That contractor was not adhering to current rates and hours for carpenters	The matter was taken up with the Department of Militia and Defence. It was stated that there was no contract with the contractor named.
Oct.	3, '16	Toronto, Ont. Section of Union Station.	Public Works	That there was no fair wages clause in the contract; and that carpenters were required to work longer hours than those current in the district without payment of overtime rate.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works. It was stated that the work was under the authority of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company. (On completion of the work the Government intended to take over a portion of the building for postal purposes.
Oct.	30, '16	Parry Sound, Ont. Marine Agency.	Marine and Fisheries.	That certain classes of labour were not receiving the current rate of wages.	Inquiry by the Department of Labour showed that the rates asked for were fair and reasonable. This information was transmitted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries under whose control the work was carried on.
Nov.	1, '16	Edmonton, Alberta Armoury.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment to two workmen for labour and material furnished to a sub-contractor.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works. The claimants were advised to forward their claims direct to the general contractor, final payment having been made for the contract.
Nov.	25, '16	Regina, Sask. Floor in post office.	Public Works	Alleged employment of alien enemies as carpenters and under-payment to them of current rate	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works. The complaints were reported to be not well-founded.
Dec.	13, '16	Ottawa, Ont. Flax barn at Central Experimental Farm.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation by a fair wages officer resulted in a settlement of the claims.
Dec.	14, '16	Halifax, N.S. Dockyard.	Naval Service	That boilermakers and helpers employed by the Department of the Naval Service should receive the increase granted to men employed in contract shops.	At the request of the Department of the Naval Service an inquiry was made as to conditions prevailing in Halifax for the classes mentioned. It was found that boilermakers and helpers employed by other firms were receiving higher wages than those employed at the Dockyard. This information was transmitted to the Department of the Naval Service.
Dec.	16, '16	Lachine Canal Government Yards	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rates to carpenters and joiners.	This matter was under the jurisdiction of the Department of Railways and Canals and was, therefore, transferred to that Department for attention.
Dec.	19, '16	Moncton, N.B. Bridge across Petitcodiac River.		Alleged unfair treatment of compressed air workers in matter of transportation charges.	The matter was referred to the Provincial Government of New Brunswick, by whom the work was controlled.
Mar.	22, '17	St. John, N.B. Railway section work.	Railways and Canals	Alleged insufficient wages paid to extra gang section of maintenance of way men.	The matter was referred to the management of the Canadian Government Railways. The Department was later informed that an increase had been granted to the men concerned.



#### IV. STATISTICS.

The change in labour conditions brought about by the war and the industrial readjustments involved, have greatly increased the demands upon the statistical work of the department, especially in the prices and wages sections. Owing to the rapid advance in prices, employers and employees have frequently availed themselves of the statistics collected and published by the department on wages rates and cost of living. The work of the government in connection with food control and soldiers' pensions has also given rise to new demands for cost-of-living data. While endeavouring to meet these requirements it has been necessary to keep in mind the change in industrial conditions which will follow the close of the war, when there will be a demand for statistical data in the field of employment and unemployment.

##### PRICES.

The work on retail and wholesale prices has been somewhat expanded owing to the increased importance of such statistics in the recent steep and rapid rise in prices. As at the beginning of the war, quotations of retail prices were obtained weekly instead of once a month in the sixty cities in which the department has correspondents. Quotations of wholesale prices have been obtained in more markets than formerly, and in some cases more frequently. The weekly budgets of family expenditure on foods, fuel, etc., proved to be of much interest as showing the relative changes in the cost of living in Canada. Information as to price movements in other countries has been secured more extensively, and as government control of prices developed throughout the world, it became necessary to extend the work on this section considerably, thus making available to some extent the experience of other countries in regulating prices and controlling supplies. Special articles on various aspects of prices were published in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time.

##### WAGES.

After some years of effort the department has been able to compile a fairly satisfactory record of wage rates in representative establishments in all the more important industries. This is supplemented by a record of union rates in the different trades of the principal industrial centres. It is hoped that some sections of the wage record will soon be ready for publication. During the year much information on wages was furnished employers and employees, chiefly for use in negotiations for new wage agreements. Changes in wages and hours reported to the department are summarized monthly, and treated in some detail quarterly, in the *Labour Gazette*.

##### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The compilation of statistics of industrial disputes followed closely the lines adopted in former years. A statement of disputes in existence and of new disputes beginning in the month appears in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and an annual statement is also prepared for publication in the *Labour Gazette* and in the department's annual report. In this compilation disputes are classified by provinces, industries, magnitude (as shown by numbers of employees involved and time loss), causes, and results and method of settlement. Reports of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act also appear in the *Labour Gazette* and in the annual report. During the year work was begun



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on a special report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901-16. In the report on this subject for the period 1901-12, issued in 1913, it was indicated that the department planned to issue similar reports periodically supplementary to the statements on industrial disputes appearing in the *Labour Gazette* and in the annual report of the department. The earlier report gave special attention to the quinquennial periods 1901-05 and 1906-10; the report now being prepared gives special tables for the succeeding quinquennium. Comparisons are made with the statistics of industrial disputes for the periods 1901-05 and 1906-10, and in addition a brief survey is given of industrial disputes during the sixteen years covered by the departmental record. The report should be ready for distribution towards the end of the year 1917.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

A system of monthly reports from employment offices has been established which gives some information as to the condition of the labour market throughout the country. All the provincial and municipal employment bureaus, and the more important voluntary agencies, report monthly the number of vacancies notified to them and the number of persons placed. An arrangement has been made with the Immigration Branch, which supervises private employment offices, by which similar reports are received from all such offices in the chief centres of labour distribution. A compilation of these employment bureau reports is presented monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. The volume of employment in the building trades is reflected in some degree by a monthly table showing the value of building permits issued in thirty-five cities. As a beginning in the establishment of some measure of public employment, reports are being received monthly from fourteen city corporations showing the number of workers temporarily employed and the amount of wages paid such workers in the first pay-roll period of two weeks in the month. A quarterly table also appears in the *Labour Gazette* showing the number and percentage of members of trade unions unemployed on the last day of the quarters. The reports received from trade union secretaries on this subject cover from 70 to 80 per cent of the total trade union membership of the country.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

To the end of the fiscal year no change was made in the presentation of statistics of industrial accidents in the *Labour Gazette*, but the annual statement in this report is given in more condensed form than in previous years. The effort to compile and publish industrial accident statistics has been attended by many difficulties. The department has had to depend for its information chiefly upon provincial sources, and the task of securing the data on the same basis from all the provinces has presented many problems. Even within the individual province the field has been divided between factory and mines inspectors, railway boards and bureaus of labour, and recently further complexity has come in several provinces through the entrance of workmen's compensation boards into the field of industrial accident statistics. The compilation of a monthly statement of non-fatal accidents has presented the further difficulty that such accidents are often reported two or three months after the date of their occurrence. In these circumstances the record cannot be complete, but the department believes that, despite the difficulties, improvement is being effected steadily. The co-operation of the provincial workmen's compensation boards promises to contribute much to this end.



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## LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Work was begun during the year in a new field—the compilation of labour laws enacted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. It is proposed to issue annually a volume giving the text of all the labour laws passed during the year, with a brief survey of the trend in labour legislation. The first volume to be issued will be that for the year 1916, on which some progress has been made. As a starting point for the annual reports on this subject the department has in contemplation a special report covering all the labour laws of Canada to the end of 1915, this to be followed, at intervals of a few years, by special reports consolidating the annual reports of the preceding years.



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## V. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1916.

In 1916 there were in existence seventy-five disputes, involving a time loss of 208,277 working days. There was some increase in the amount of industrial unrest as compared with 1915, in which year forty-three disputes, involving a time loss of 106,149 days were recorded. However, 1915 stands first in the sixteen years of the record as a year of industrial peace, and 1916 stands third from the standpoint of time loss and fifth from the standpoint of the number of disputes (table I). Seventy-four strikes, involving 270 employers and 21,057 workpeople and a time loss of 207,577 days were recorded as having actually commenced in 1916. One strike, that of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders at Esquimalt, B.C., was carried over from 1915.

From the standpoint of time loss, August was the month of greatest industrial disturbance, with 19 per cent of the time loss in the year (table II). November had 16 per cent of the time loss, and May 13.2 per cent. From the standpoint of the number of disputes, November was the month of greatest industrial unrest, with 17.6 per cent of the disputes which commenced during the year. May had 16.2 per cent of the disputes, and July 12.1 per cent. Fifty-four per cent of the time loss and 46 per cent of the disputes occurred in the four months, May to August.

### DISPUTES BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island was the only province in which no disputes were recorded during the year, although both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had only one dispute (table III). Industrial unrest was greatest in Ontario, which province had 44 per cent of the strikes and 30 per cent of the time loss during the year. Quebec had 17 per cent of the disputes and 25 per cent of the time loss, and British Columbia 13 per cent of the disputes and 23 per cent of the time loss. British Columbia stands first as to the number of employees affected, on account of the large numbers of miners involved in strikes in the Crowsnest Pass district.

### DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES.

From the standpoint of time loss, industrial unrest was greatest in mining and quarrying, which industry is charged with 42 per cent of the total time loss in the year (table IV). Metals, machinery, and shipbuilding had 16 per cent of the time loss, and transportation 13 per cent. The number of strikes in transportation, nineteen, was also larger than in any other group, and there were fifteen disputes in metals, machinery, and shipbuilding, eleven in the clothing trades, and ten in mining and quarrying.

### MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

*Number of Employees involved.*—As in previous years, most of the disputes affect comparatively small numbers of employees. In almost half the total number, 45 per cent, less than 100 employees were involved, and 75 per cent of the cases the employees affected numbered less than 250. In table V it will be noted that the 100-250 classification had a larger percentage of the disputes than any other, but that the 250-500 classification had the greatest percentage of time loss.

*Number of working days lost.*—In the majority of the disputes also the time loss was small. In about 55 per cent of the cases the number of working days lost was less than 1,000 (table VI). A few large disputes contributed the greater part of the loss of time, about 62 per cent of the total number of working days lost being due to the ten disputes in each of which 5,000 or more days were lost.



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## INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

The great majority of the disputes during the year were of short duration (table VII). Of the sixty-eight disputes settled during the year, twenty-one or 31 per cent were settled in five days or less, and forty or almost 59 per cent were settled in less than ten days. Only five disputes were in existence more than thirty days. Of these, two were in building and construction; one in metal, machinery, and shipbuilding; one in transportation; and one in the miscellaneous group.

## CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Fifty disputes, or 66 per cent of the total number in existence in the year involving 82 per cent of the time loss were due solely to the question of wages (table VIII). In forty-seven of these disputes the object was an increase in wages and in three cases to prevent a reduction in wages. Seven disputes, or about 9 per cent of the total, involving 25 per cent of the time loss, were due to demands for increases in wages and for other changes. In three disputes the object was recognition of the union, and there were eleven disputes from all other causes.

As to results, thirty of the disputes or 40 per cent of the total resulted in favour of employees, fifteen disputes or 20 per cent of the total in favour of employers, twenty-two disputes or 29 per cent were compromised, and in eight disputes or 11 per cent the result was indefinite. In the fifty-four cases in which the demand for higher wages was the cause of dispute the employees were fully successful in twenty, or 37 per cent of the total, and partially successful in nineteen cases or 35 per cent of the total. They were also successful in three of the four disputes for shorter hours, and in the three disputes to prevent wage reductions they were successful in two cases.

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The majority of the disputes in the year were settled by negotiations between the parties, or by mediation—forty-one disputes being settled by negotiations and sixteen by mediation (table IX). One dispute was settled by reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In five cases the strikers returned to work on the employers' terms, and in four cases the strikers were replaced.



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TABLE I.—Record of Industrial Disputes by Years.

Year.	No. of Disputes		No. involved.		Time loss in Working days
	In existence in the year.	Beginning in the year.	Employers.	Employees.	
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,624	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	68	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
Total .	1,594	1,560	9,430	398,391	10,920,539

TABLE II.—Industrial Disputes, 1916—By Months.

Month.	Disputes in exis- tence in each month.	Disputes commen- cing in each month.		Disputes in existence in each month.			
		No.	Per centage of total.	Number Employ- ers in- volved.	Number of Em- ployees affected.	Time loss.	
						Working days.	Per centage of total.
January.....	2	1	1.3	2	127	781	.4
February.....	7	6	8.1	10	964	10,539	5.0
March.....	7	5	6.7	10	881	14,677	7.0
April.....	8	6	8.1	8	1,939	18,646	9.0
May.....	16	12	16.2	47	3,444	27,546	13.2
June.....	10	5	6.8	75	1,901	24,635	11.8
July.....	16	9	12.1	72	4,872	21,497	10.3
August.....	15	8	10.8	69	2,733	39,359	19.0
September.....	9	3	4.1	150	724	3,646	1.8
October.....	7	3	4.1	46	189	959	.5
November.....	16	13	17.6	59	6,469	33,469	16.0
December.....	11	3	4.1	54	1,308	12,523	6.0
Total .		74	100			208,277	100



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TABLE III.—Industrial Disputes, 1916, by Provinces.

Province.	DISPUTES.		NUMBER INVOLVED.		TIME LOSS.	
	No	Per cent of total.	Employers.	Employees.	Days.	Per cent of total.
Nova Scotia.....	1	1.3	1	1,188	20,196	9.7
New Brunswick	1	1.3	1	200	2,800	1.3
Quebec.....	13	17.3	117	3,605	52,770	25.4
Ontario	33	44.0	105	4,619	62,686	30.1
Manitoba..	7	9.3	14	775	10,361	5.0
Saskatchewan .	6	8.0	13	441	1,875	.9
Alberta	4	5.3	7	494	8,974	4.3
British Columbia.....	10	13.3	13	9,835	48,615	23.3
Total.....	75	100	271	21,157	208,277	100

TABLE IV.—Industrial Disputes, 1916, by Industries.

Trade or Industry.	DISPUTES.		NUMBER INVOLVED.		TIME LOSS.	
	No.	Per cent of total.	Employers.	Employees.	Days.	Per cent of total.
Fishing....						
Lumbering. . . . .						
Mining and quarrying.....	10	13.3	14	11,814	88,634	42.6
Building and construction.....	7	9.3	42	210	4,124	2.0
Metal, machinery and shipbuilding .....	15	20.0	44	2,683	33,133	16.0
Woodworking trades.....	1	1.3	1	275	1,875	.9
Printing and allied trades.. . . .						
Textile trades. . . . .						
Clothing trades.....	11	14.7	11	1,176	19,341	9.3
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation.....	7	9.3	19	1,201	22,977	11.0
Leather. . . . .						
Transportation.....	19	25.3	33	2,340	27,288	13.0
Public and civic employees.. . . .						
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	2.7	104	353	3,245	1.5
Unskilled labour.....	3	4.0	3	805	7,660	3.7
Total	75	100	271	21,157	208,277	100



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TABLE V.—Industrial Disputes, 1916, by Numbers of Employees Involved.

Number of Employees involved.	DISPUTES.		NUMBER INVOLVED.		TIME LOSS.	
	No.	Per centage of total.	Employers.	Employees.	Working days.	Per centage of total.
5,000 employees and upwards.....	1	1.3	1	5,000	20,000	9.6
2,500 to 5,000.....	1	1.3	1	3,630	21,620	10.4
1,000 to 2,500.....	1	1.3	1	1,188	20,196	9.7
500 to 1,000.....	4	5.3	38	2,800	38,166	18.3
250 to 500.....	12	16.0	121	3,961	48,488	23.3
100 to 250.....	22	29.3	28	3,318	45,053	21.6
50 to 100.....	10	13.3	21	625	6,048	2.9
25 to 50.....	15	20.0	51	491	7,441	3.6
Under 25 employees.....	9	12.0	9	144	1,265	.6
Total	75	100	271	21,157	208,277	100

TABLE VI.—Industrial Disputes, 1916, by Time Loss.

Number of Working Days Lost	DISPUTES.		NUMBER INVOLVED.		TIME LOSS.	
	No.	Per centage of total.	Employers.	Employees.	Working days.	Per centage of total.
15,000 and under 25,000.....	4	5.3	8	10,718	77,116	37.0
10,000 and under 15,000.....	2	2.7	31	1,170	24,126	11.6
5,000 and under 10,000.....	4	5.3	10	1,368	28,209	13.5
2,500 and under 5,000.....	12	16.0	15	2,726	44,741	21.5
1,500 and under 2,500.....	5	6.7	117	1,212	9,504	4.5
1,000 and under 1,500.....	7	9.3	27	833	8,370	4.0
500 and under 1,000.....	14	18.7	23	2,037	10,319	5.0
250 and under 500.....	11	14.7	23	668	3,796	1.8
100 and under 250.....	11	14.7	12	347	1,874	.9
Under 100 days.....	4	5.3	4	53	222	.1
Strike in which no time was lost by employees.....	1	1.3	1	25		
Total.....	75	100	271	21,157	208,277	100







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TABLE VIII.—Industrial Disputes, 1916—By Causes and Results.

Cause or Object.	In favour of employees.				In favour of employers.				Compromise				Indefinite.				Total.			
	No. of disputes.	No. of employers involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of employers involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of employers involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of employers involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of employers involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Increase in wages.....	14	37	2,653	36,786	9	13	1,682	17,980	18	28	7,106	64,426	6	22	5,712	40,677	47	100	17,153	159,889
Increase in wages and other changes.....	6	14	473	4,625	.	.	.	.	1	1	100	700	.	.	.	.	7	15	573	7,325
For shorter hours.....	3	102	650	4,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	30	800	13,766	4	132	1,450	17,966
Reduction of wages.....	2	3	410	10,560	.	.	.	.	1	1	27	324	.	.	.	.	3	4	437	10,884
Recognition of union.....	1	1	250	4,500	.	.	.	.	1	1	150	300	1	1	177	1,593	3	3	577	6,393
Employment of particular persons.....	.	.	.	.	2	2	230	3,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	230	3,400
Discharge of employees.....	.	.	.	.	2	2	110	750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	110	750
Employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	260	780	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	260	780
Unclassified..	3	6	239	1,787	2	5	101	934	1	1	27	189	.	.	.	.	6	12	367	2,910
Total	30	164	4,935	63,238	15	22	2,123	23,064	22	32	7,410	65,939	8	53	6,689	56,036	75	271	21,157	208,277



TABLE IX.—Industrial Disputes, 1916—By Methods of Settlement.

Trade or Industry	Negotiations between the parties.		Conciliation or mediation.		Reference to Board under Ind. D. I. Act.		Return to work on employers' terms.		Replacement of strikers.		Otherwise, including indefinite or unsettled.		Total.	
	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.
Fishing.....														
Lumbering. . . .														
Mining and quarrying	3	357	6	10,269	1	1,188							10	11,814
Building and construction.....	5	144	1	25						41	1		7	210
Metal, machinery and shipbuilding	6	536	4	792			2	485	1	10	2	1,060	15	2,883
Woodworking trades . . . .			1	375									1	375
Printing and allied trades . .														
Textile trades.....														
Clothing trades....	8	953	2	46							1	177	11	1,176
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation...	4	655									3	546	7	1,201
Leather. . . .														
Transportation.....	12	1,575	2	408			1	50	3	182	1	125	19	2,340
Public and civic employees.....														
Miscellaneous trades . . . .	2	353											2	353
Unskilled labour. . . .	1	55					2	750					3	805
Total . . . .	41	4,628	16	11,915	1	1,188	5	1,285	4	192	8	1,949	75	21,157



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## VI. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1916.

The tables on industrial accidents in Canada, which follow, are given in more condensed form than in previous years. As has been pointed out in previous reports the statement does not undertake to cover all the industrial accidents which occurred in the year. While in some provinces different departments and bureaus receive reports of industrial accidents and overlapping of these agencies has to be guarded against, there are, on the other hand, some sections of the field of industry not covered adequately, if at all, by any agency. From year to year, however, the department has been able to report improvement both as to the extent of the field covered and the accuracy of the statistics, and the increase in the total number of accidents shown in the 1916 record is mainly due to improvement in the method of reporting. Arrangements have been made for the co-operation of the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, and it is hoped that with the assistance of these bodies the record in the coming year will give a more satisfactory view of the hazards of industry in Canada. The department is indebted to the following agencies for statements of industrial accidents reported to them; The Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, the Department of Public Works and Mines in Nova Scotia, The Provincial Factory Inspector of New Brunswick, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, the Bureau of Mines and the Provincial Factory Inspectors' Office of Ontario, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, the Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta, the Department of Mines and the Provincial Factory Inspector of British Columbia.

According to the record, there were 9,462 industrial accidents in 1916, of which 950 were fatal and 8,512 non-fatal, as compared with 5,785 accidents — 836 fatal and 4,949 non-fatal, in the record for 1915. Among the industries and occupations, steam railway service was first as to fatal accidents, with 252 or 26.5 per cent of the total. In this group also there were 1,802 non-fatal accidents, or 21.2 per cent of the total. The metal, engineering, and ship-building group had the greatest number of non-fatal accidents — 2,826 or 33.2 per cent of the total. Ten per cent of the fatal accidents were charged to this group. The mining industry had 159 or 16.7 per cent of the fatal accidents, and 1,759 or 20.7 per cent of the non-fatal accidents. As 1,308 non-fatal accidents were reported by the Ontario Bureau of Mines without information as to cause it has been necessary to omit these reports from the classification.

The most serious cause of accidents in the year was "falling objects," to which were due 165 fatal and 1,150 non-fatal accidents. "Struck by or caught between cars and locomotives" was next in importance, with 130 fatal and 219 non-fatal accidents; accordingly, 37 per cent of the accidents due to this cause were fatal. Eighty-nine fatal and 735 non-fatal accidents were due to "falls of persons," 76 fatal and 220 non-fatal accidents to "wrecks and collisions," and 71 fatal and 1,315 non-fatal accidents to "machinery."

In agriculture the principal cause of accidents was farm machinery, to which 17 fatal and 50 non-fatal accidents were due. In fishing, 12 deaths were caused by drowning. Of the 58 fatal accidents in lumbering, 31 were due to "falling objects"; this cause was also responsible for 21 non-fatal accidents in lumbering. In mines, metalliferous works, and quarries, 65 fatal and 169 non-fatal accidents were caused by "falling objects," 24 fatal and 90 non-fatal accidents by "mine and quarry cars," and 33 fatal and 9 non-fatal accidents by "explosives." "Locomotives and cars" caused 3 fatal and 2 non-fatal accidents in railway,



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canal, and harbour construction. In building and construction the great majority of the accidents were due to falls—"falls of persons" and "falls of persons due to collapse of scaffolds" accounting for 38 fatal and 130 non-fatal accidents, in a total of 55 fatal and 237 non-fatal accidents in the group. In the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades several causes were important. Twenty-one fatal and 45 non-fatal accidents were due to "electricity", 18 fatal and 221 non-fatal accidents to "falls of persons," 16 fatal and 702 non-fatal accidents to "machinery," and 14 fatal and 708 non-fatal accidents to "falling objects." In the woodworking trades there were several causes to which one fatal accident was charged, but "machinery" ranked first as a cause of non-fatal accidents, accounting for 102 in a total of 156. There were no fatal accidents in the printing and clothing trades, but "machinery" ranked first in both as a cause of non-fatal accidents, accounting for 18 in a total of 22 in printing, and 24 in a total of 41 in clothing. Two of the 3 fatal accidents in textiles were caused by "falls of persons," and 46 of the 64 non-fatal accidents were caused by "machinery." In food, tobacco, and liquors, 22 fatal and 13 non-fatal accidents were due to "conflagrations." Five fatal and 11 non-fatal accidents were reported in leather, of which 2 fatal and 2 non-fatal were due to "falls of persons". The three principal causes of accidents in the steam railway service were "struck by or caught between cars and locomotives," which caused 130 fatal and 212 non-fatal accidents; "wrecks and collisions" which caused 76 fatal and 206 non-fatal accidents, and "falls from or in locomotives or cars," which caused 27 fatal and 311 non-fatal accidents. In electric railway service, "falls from or in locomotives or cars" accounted for 4 fatal and 8 non-fatal accidents in a total of 5 fatal and 58 non-fatal accidents. In navigation 10 deaths were caused by "drowning," and there were 9 fatal and 26 non-fatal accidents due to "falls of persons." "Animal-drawn vehicles" was the most serious cause in the miscellaneous transport group, accounting for 23 of the 51 fatal accidents and for 123 of the 309 non-fatal accidents. Among public and civic employees there were 5 fatal and 182 non-fatal accidents, of which 2 fatal and 25 non-fatal accidents were charged to "falling objects." In miscellaneous skilled trades there were three important causes "explosives" accounting for 19 fatal and 35 non-fatal accidents, "falls of persons" for 13 fatal and 67 non-fatal accidents and "machinery" for 11 fatal and 164 non-fatal accidents. In the unskilled labour group, "falling objects" caused 14 fatal and 34 non-fatal accidents in a total of 36 fatal and 102 non-fatal accidents.



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## FATAL and NON-FATAL Industrial Accidents, in the Calendar Year 1916.

Industry or Occupation.	ACCIDENTS.			
	Fatal.		Non-fatal.	
	Number.	Percent- age of total.	Number.	Percent- age of total.
Agriculture.	59	6.2	116	1.4
Fishing.....	14	1.5	.	.
Lumbering.....	58	6.1	178	2.1
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries.....	159	16.7	(a) 1,759	20.7
Railway, canal and harbour construction.....	8	.8	15	.2
Building and construction.....	55	5.8	237	2.8
Metal, engineering and ship building.....	95	10.	2,826	33.2
Woodworking trades.....	5	.5	156	1.8
Printing and allied trades.			22	.3
Clothing trades....			11	.5
Textile trades.....	3	.3	64	.8
Food and tobacco and liquor preparation.....	25	3.7	128	1.5
Leather trades.....	5	.5	11	.1
Transportation:				
Steam railway service.....	252	26.5	1,802	21.2
Electric railway service.....	5	.5	58	.7
Navigation.....	25	2.6	46	.5
Miscellaneous transport.....	51	5.4	309	3.6
Public and civic employees.....	5	.5	182	2.1
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	80	8.4	460	5.4
Unskilled labour.....	36	3.8	102	1.2
Total.....	950	100	8,512	100.

(a) 1,308 reported unclassified by Bureau of Mines, Ontario.



FATAL and NON-FATAL Industrial Accidents in 1916, by Industries and Causes.

	Agriculture.		Fishing.		Lumbering.		Mines, metalliferous works and quarries.		Railway, canal and harbour construction.		Building and construction.		Metal, engineering and ship building trades.		Wood-working trades.		Printing and allied trades.		Clothing.		Total.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Machinery.	17	20			11	9	1	16	2				1	1	1	102	1				1	1
Animals.	11	46			1											2						
Motor-vehicles.																2						
Falling objects.	1	13	21	11	21	11	10	100	6	8	5	11	11	1	19	708	1				1	2
Falls of persons.	7	13					4	4	2	20	9	1	1	1	1	21						
Falls of persons from heights or scaffolds.										18	3											
Flying objects.			4	15	1		30		2							24	1					
Objects falling on or striking exposed parts.			1	11			9									132						
Strapping on or striking exposed parts.							9									6						
Snapping of parts.							4									8						
Flors.	9	7																				
Other animals.	3	10																				
Locomotives and cars.	1	2			1		8		2				3			44						
Steam and electric railway cars.																						
Struck by or caught between cars and locomotives.																						
Falls from or in locomotives or cars.																						
Wrecks and collisions.																						
Setting or releasing hand brakes.																						
Hand tools.							11	11								131						
Hoisting apparatus and conveyors.							10	40								87						
Boiler and steam pressure apparatus.																15						
Railway track appliances.																4						
Mine and quarry cars.							24	90								5						
Hand trucks, barries and wheelbarrows.								1														
Hand, motor cars and velocipedes.								7								207						
Hot substances and flames.			1	2												3						
Confusions.																						
Explosives.							23	9								24						
Corrosive substances.																2						







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FATAL and NON-FATAL Industrial Accidents in 1916, by Industries and Causes—*Concluded.*

Causes.	Food, Tobacco and liquor preparation.		Leather.		Steam railway service.		Electric railway service.		Navigation.		Miscellane- ous transport.		Public and civic employees.		Miscellane- ous skilled trades.		Unskilled labour.		Total.	
	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.
Machinery.....	4	32	1	7	1	34				1					11	164	3	6	71	1,315
Animal-drawn vehicles.....					1						23	123				1	1	1	37	178
Motor-driven vehicles.....						3		17				16			1				1	42
Falling objects.....	3	13			3	248	1	13		3	7	56			4	73	14	34	165	1,450
Falls of persons.....	2	11	2	2	1	140		4		26		31			13	67	3	19	89	735
Falls of persons due to collapse of scaffold.....																				
Flying objects.....					1														18	34
Objects being handled.....					1	71					4	2			2		2	7	25	409
Slipping on or striking against objects.....						83					1	9				7		7	2	271
Sharp objects.....		10			1	90						3							2	194
Horses.....						14		2								6		4	0	129
Other animals.....																			6	10
Locomotives and cars.....						103					4	28			2				11	49
Steam and electric railway cars.....												7							12	123
Struck by or caught between cars and locomotives.....					130	212									2		2	3	7	49
Falls from or in locomotives or cars.....																			130	219
Wrecks and collisions.....					27	311	4	8											31	319
Setting or releasing hand brakes.....					76	206		14											76	220
Hand tools.....		17						2											0	2
Hoisting apparatus and con- veyors.....	1	2		1		93						1				17	1	2	3	293
Boiler and steam pressure apparatus.....					2	19				3	4	26	1		11	13	2	5	42	220
Railway track appliances.....	1				1	25				3					1	19		3	3	72
Mine and quarry cars.....						26		1		1										32
Hand trucks, lorries and wheel- barrows.....																			24	90
Hand, motor cars and veloci- pedes.....						11						4				8	1	1	2	91
Hot substances and flames.....		5			6	36													6	36
						31			1	2					2	14			6	277



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<sup>1</sup> Motor and horse driven vehicles.



FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1904-1916.

TRADES.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	241	159	236	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	61	145	80	167	73	111	94	141	59	116
Fishing and hunting.....	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	...	12	...	22	...	26	...	14	...
Lumbering.....	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199	58	101	53	118	58	178
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries.....	103	117	70	135	119	167	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	152	619	216	1,147	356	976	169	969	159	1,308
Railway, canal and harbour construction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	34	90	111	149	58	51	47	14	15	8	15
Building and construction.....	43	140	46	131	59	262	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	94	298	98	556	74	381	42	188	55	237
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.....	74	393	56	434	68	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1,326	127	1,759	90	1,098	86	1,259	95	2,827
Woodworking trades.....	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	9	185	9	213	10	127	9	123	5	156
Printing and allied trades.....	...	...	1	19	...	17	1	23	...	12	...	35	33	37	...	14	...	20	3	29	...	22	1	18	...	22
Clothing.....	3	21	3	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	...	13	6	16	...	11	1	12	...	41
Textile.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	4	30	5	17	...	41	2	69	...	3	1	66	...	64
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	10	43	8	81	9	78	10	73	20	96	35	127
Leather.....	2	4	6	7	3	13	...	3	3	5	2	9	3	11	...	12	3	12	2	11	4	4	2	9	5	11
Transportation:—																										
Steam railway service.....	272	348	219	321	252	323	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1,831	348	1,724	187	1,279	117	1,093	252	1,802
Electric railway service.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	34	14	66	15	85	13	68	4	51	5	58
Navigation.....	...	...	128	85	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	96	39	69	62	123	100	235	96	50	40	25	46
Miscellaneous transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	45	203	52	282	40	201	30	218	51	309
Public and civic employees.....	...	...	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	12	91	30	134	19	83	15	266	31	199	15	222	25	162	5	182
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	41	178	71	159	56	226	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	51	225	58	247	44	185	45	229	80	460
Unskilled labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	64	123	92	166	80	134	97	165	80	256	96	259	47	142	36	102
Total.....	890	1,971	1,043	2,362	1,089	2,689	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,279	2,718	1,380	2,697	1,084	2,146	1,220	5,780	1,500	7,195	1,381	5,301	836	4,049	950	8,512